

WASHINGTON.

Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong
our Country.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1840.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY
WEST OF THE NEW POST OFFICE.

All communications for this paper should be ad-
dressed to JAMES C. DUNN.

PARTY SPIRIT.

We have always considered the division of
freemen into political parties holding different
sentiments on subjects of great national interest,
as an evidence of healthy moral action in the
body politic. Indeed, the fact that men differ
in opinion, is the strongest evidence, not only
that they have intelligence, but that they think
for themselves. Early impressions and associa-
tions with the numberless influences which di-
vert the attention and bias the mind as the field
of observation enlarges in after life, lead men to
very different conclusions, even when investiga-
ting the same subject. And, when the subject
is a political one, in addition to the prejudices
of education, sectional and personal partialities,
self-interest, jealousy, and individual ambition,
operate to give men different views of the same
subject, so as to bring them into direct collision.
Parties have existed in all countries and ages,
wherever there has been freedom of speech, and
any thing like an elective franchise. The his-
tories of Greece and Rome are little more than
narratives of foreign wars, and accounts of political
conflicts at home. In the early ages of coun-
tries little enlightened, the strife has generally
been carried on by the ambitious and intelligent
among themselves for place and power, and has
commonly terminated in a struggle of the poor
against the rich, and of the oppressed against the
oppressor. In the only two countries of Europe
having any pretensions to freedom at present,
France and England, this terminating struggle
is now in progress, and must result either in a
greater participation of the people in the affairs
of government, or a civil convulsion. The for-
mer country, although free in speech and in per-
sonal privileges, has but the shadow of a rep-
resentative government. In the other monarchies
of Europe there is no occasion for individual dis-
cussion on politics. The Government kindly
and patriarchally assumes all responsibilities of a
political nature, and relieves the people from
acting, and therefore, from thinking on the sub-
ject. The mass of mind is one dead sea of moral
and mental stagnation. A native of Saxony,
after residing twenty years in New York, and
becoming a citizen of the country, went back to
visit the scenes of his childhood. In a small
circle of his early associates, he made some en-
quiries respecting the Government of his native
land. A friendly hand was laid upon his shoulder,
and a whisper made in his ear "we don't
talk about Government affairs, it is prohibited,
and every third man in company is considered a
Government spy."

Among ourselves, the extent and diversified
interests of our country, with an almost unlimited
freedom, will be unfailing sources of party spirit
and party action of the "largest kind." No
ambitious aspirant need ever fail of becoming
conspicuous for want of a hobby, on which to
ride into power. We cannot but feel an honest
pride in being the citizen of a country so vast,
and containing so many elements of greatness;
and in being partaker of a freedom, which gives
scope to the mightiest energies of mind. We
wish to see those energies employed in develop-
ing the unknown resources of the country, and
in strengthening the bands of national brother-
hood. We love to witness the collision of mind,
and to see the light which emanates from the
shock, enlightening the ignorant, and arousing
the sluggish.

We will always contend for a temperate, ra-
tional discussion of principles, and an indepen-
dent struggle for men and measures. But be-
yond this we will not go. We have opinions and
partialities, but we will not follow any leader
who advocates measures which we believe to be
wrong. Party spirit is becoming in our country
a despotism of grievous power. Its tendency is
to neutralize and absorb individual judgment.
The creed is written, and every letter of it must be
swallowed. To question its correctness is heresy
—to hesitate, treason. The leaders carry a lash
long enough to reach every individual of the
party, and laggards are whipped into the ranks.
To "toe the mark" has become a common phrase
with politicians. What room is left, we ask in
the name of honest patriotism, for men to ex-
ercise the rights of thinking and judging inde-
pendently?

It is said Mohammed enjoined upon his fol-
lowers not to eat a certain part of the *swine*, but
did not reveal what part was to be rejected. This
we like, we are decidedly Mohammedan in politi-
tics. We wish to have the liberty of rejecting
such a part as we dislike; but the modern spirit
of party, swallows the whole hog—snout, tail,
and garbage. And then, as an inevitable result
of this exclusive discipline, detraction and obloquy
are heaped upon the opposite party. Our *dory*
being orthodox, yours must, of course, be hetero-
doxy. Men of the purest lives and unquestion-
ed integrity, have been slandered, and vilified
as worse than felons. An intelligent foreigner,
to read our party papers, would at once decide
there was scarcely a distinguished man in the na-
tion but deserved the penitentiary. We can
bring chapter and verse for the truth of this re-
mark from the leading and most influential jour-
nals of both sides. The direct tendency of the
great measures recommended by either party,

will as surely ruin the country, as the Cataline
was a political knave! So say our modern im-
maculate patriots. Federalism and Localism—the
designations of party extremes—are dressed
up like scare crows, in dress and figure hideous
enough to frighten the Evil One himself.

What will be the end of all this partisan vi-
olence? We cannot tell. We have our opinions,
and we have some hopes left of the perpetuity
of our institutions; but we cannot reflect upon
the present movements and action of leading
politicians, without a fervent ejaculation—*God*
save the Commonwealth.

We find among the doings of the late Demo-
cratic State Convention of Ohio, the following
resolution:

On motion of Mr. KAUFMAN.

Resolved, That all associations formed under the name
of "Native Americans," for the purpose of annihilating
the existing laws of emigration or naturalization, are
Federalism in its broadest sense, and are repugnant
to the spirit of Democracy, in opposition to the best in-
terest of the people, subversive of the rights of man, and
hostile to every thing that is dear to us as Democrats
and freemen.

There, we call that the climax. Read it again.
It is surprising what a tact some people have of
acquiring knowledge, and of "getting on" in the
world. We have an inkling from the name of
this man, and the spirit of the resolution, that
Mr. Kaufman was raised in one of the seven by
nine principalities of Germany, and after step-
ping over the bounds of his native territory, was
so amazed to find the world so much "bigger"
than he ever dreamed of, that he at once deter-
mined to become a great man. It is an evidence
of large capacity, that the mind expands as the
field of observation enlarges; and as we doubt
not the field of Mr. Kaufman's labors will soon
be to circumscribe for his ambition, we can re-
commend him to a range where all his powers
may have ample room to expand. We would in-
troduce him to a kindred spirit of whom we
have read some where "down South," who ex-
pressed his exalted notion of things somewhat in
this fashion: "Stranger, I sleep in the Yazoo
Purchase, eat bear's meat, and drink out of the
Mississippi."

But seriously, we can tell the Democrats of
Ohio, that if they can swallow this resolution,
they have larger organs of deglutition than their
brethren on this side of the mountains. We
will point them to multitudes, probably as thor-
ough Democrats and as good citizens as them-
selves, who will pronounce this resolution,
viewed in the light of moral or political alimen-
tation, as "rank poison"—and who would at once de-
clare that it was probably got up by some aspir-
ing demagogue, whose sole patriotism was com-
prized in John Randolph's seven principles, viz.
"five loaves and two fishes."

One word more. If this "resolution" is cor-
rectly reported, we advise Mr. Kaufman to
learn English before he offers another. If he
meant what he says, "the laws of emigration
&c," we think him consistent with himself;
but our remarks are based upon the supposition
that he would have written, had he understood
our language, the "laws of immigration." We
are not finding fault with *emigration*—not we.
It is *immigration* that, as true Americans and
lovers of our country, we fear.

THE SEASON.

Since the 20th of December, we have had a
greater degree and continuance of cold, than we
recollect experiencing on any former winter.
And what would be considered remarkable even
three or four degrees of latitude further north,
we have had six weeks of almost uninterrupted
good sleighing. It has of course been indis-
tinctly improved, and the new styles and fash-
ions for vehicles to run on snow which have ap-
peared in our streets, would be a caution to the
Patent Office.

But the grim visage of winter has relaxed into
a smile; the snow has all slipped off suddenly; the
river is broken up—steam boats are in motion
again, and the prospect is favorable for a renewal
of active business, among merchants, mechanics,
and agriculturists. The spring-like weather has
brought with it one great drawback upon our
prosperity. The ice which was very thick in
the Potomac broke up suddenly on Sunday night
and came down with great force upon the Long
Bridge, which resisted the pressure successfully
for 24 hours, giving evidence of its great strength
and firmness, when the accumulation of ice
driven by the flood, forced it to give way, and
completely carried off several hundred yards
from over the channel of the river. This public
calamity cannot be repaired for several months,
and by cutting off our direct intercourse with
Virginia will be severely felt by a large class
of population in the vicinity who brought the
products of their industry to our market, and ob-
tained their own supplies from our merchants.
As the great breadth and extensive flats of the river
will not admit of a ferry, our communication
with the neighboring parts of Virginia must be
carried on by Alexandria and Georgetown ferries.
This loss to our city and neighborhood will not
however affect the long travel which in the sum-
mer is carried on by steamboats to connect with
Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad. The
suspension bridge above Georgetown has also
been carried away by the recent flood, and there
is now we believe no passing the river except
by ferries below Harpers Ferry.

The following letter from the Rev. Mr. WYN-
ANS, of Centerville, Mi., which we find in the
last New Orleans Native American, is worthy of
repeated perusal. Mr. W. had declined (very
properly we think) to give a public address to
the Native American Association, for fear "of
compromising his standing as a minister of the
Gospel," but there could be no impropriety in
expressing his views on this important subject,

as an American citizen, which he has done in
the following letter. We are proud of such
auxiliaries in the cause. Mr. W. takes just that
plain, common sense view of the subject of for-
eign immigration and foreign interference, which
will naturally arise in the bosom of every man
who is accustomed to habits of reflection on sub-
jects of public interest. There is no parade of
words, no efforts at labored argument, no attempt
at metaphysical reasoning. The views here
expressed, addressed as they are to the common
understanding of the people, will find a ready
response in the breasts of the honest working
men of the country, those who sustain by their
labor and virtues, the burdens of Government,
and are most deeply interested in its healthy ac-
tion. We recommend the letter to the attention
of our readers, and hope it will not be lost upon
our cotemporaries, who are becoming interested
in the great cause.

"I need not tell you how entirely I concur in
the main design of your Association. Of that
you have been made fully aware, in the conver-
sations we have had on the subject. Long be-
fore I was informed of any effort being made to
obtain a repeal or modification of the naturaliza-
tion laws, I was fully satisfied that something of
the kind was indispensable, not to the well being
of our institutions merely, but to the perpetuity
of their existence. And I should be astonished to
know that any American, who is at all capable of
reflection, should have failed to be impressed
with a like conviction. My persuasion that this
law should be repealed, does not proceed from
the supposition that foreigners who immigrate
to this country are wicked, though it will not be
denied that very many of them are so, but from
the indisputable fact that nine in ten of them are
not, and in the nature of things, cannot be either.
acquainted with, or habituated to our institu-
tions; and cannot, therefore, be safely entrusted
with their guardianship, in the exercise of the
right of suffrage. It is, I believe, an admitted
principle that no measure of general intelligence
secures a qualification for particular office. Who,
for instance, would feel himself safe in a steam-
boat, whose engine was under the control of the
literary or scientific man of the age, if the knowl-
edge of the steam engine and the boat machinery
were not a part of his accomplishments? But,
supposing it possible that the scientific man could
apply the principles of general science to the
business of conducting the engine safely, would
it thence be inferred that any and every man
might be safely entrusted with the charge of a
steam engine? Allowing that a small portion of
those who immigrate to the United States are
sufficiently informed in political science to be
able to understand the principles of our Govern-
ment, are we to conclude that all who immi-
grate, should therefore be allowed to conduct
the machinery of our State and National Gov-
ernments? Is there no danger that some mis-
management, resulting from ignorance, should
cause explosion and ruin to the vessel of the
State? Who does not know that a knowledge
of the genius, the principles, and the details of
government, are necessary to its safe adminis-
tration? Or will any one pretend that one in a
thousand immigrants have any such knowledge?
Or will it be contended that the five years' no-
viciate, prescribed by the naturalization law is
sufficient to imbue them with the requisite sci-
ence? This could hardly be supposed if those
immigrants were generally intelligent, and should
devote themselves to the acquisition of such
science—how much less reasonably can it be
supposed in regard to those, who come here in
gross ignorance, and whose circumstances and
habits almost entirely prevent any application to
the means of such acquisition? And is not this
the case with a thousand to one of those who
come to the United States from foreign countries?
Will it be said that, upon these principles of
reasoning, the ignorant Native American should
be denied the right of suffrage? This does not
follow. A man brought up in an engine-room,
familiar from infancy with all the details of the
operations to be performed, might be safely en-
trusted with the conduct of the engine, though
utterly unable to answer scientifically one ques-
tion in regard to the chemical or mechanical
principles involved in the operations under his
direction. So, he who has grown up amidst the
institutions of his country, though ignorant of
general science, and even of letters, may have
that sort of acquaintance with those institutions
which result from early and constant association
and observation,—an acquaintance often of far
more practical importance than that which is the
result of the most diligent and laborious abstract
speculation upon the theory of government. Be-
sides, the affections of the Native determine to,
and rally around, these institutions? warranting
in the most ignorant of them, if virtuous, their
hearty support. This cannot, with any reason,
be expected of the foreign immigrant. Either
his early, and therefore stronger affections, were
consecrated to other and different institutions;
or, if his early associations taught him to abhor
the Government under which he grew up, the
probable effect to render him restive to all gov-
ernmental restraint; so that no calculation can
reasonably be made on the affectionate attach-
ment of the foreign immigrant, to the institu-
tions of our country; whether he come from a
country where he grew up under oppression, or
from one where he enjoyed the rights and privi-
leges of a citizen. In the well-instructed for-
eigner, the deductions of reason, and considera-
tions of advantage to his posterity, might in
some measure supply the love of country; but,
in the ignorant immigrant, there would be re-
gret for institutions which were the objects of
early affection; or there would be chagrin at
finding that the liberty which invited him from
the land of oppression, was chastened and re-
strained by legal requirements and interdictions
—in both cases precluding that love of country
so indispensable in a good citizen.

Excluding, then, all weight derived from
the defective moral character of a large propor-
tion of those who immigrate to our country; al-
lowing nothing whatever to a conspiracy of for-
eign despots, and foreign superstition, against
our civil and religious liberties; and putting the
question upon the simple ground of competency
in those immigrants safely to exercise the in-
fluence which the right of suffrage gives them over
the character and destinies of our country,—I
have no hesitation in believing that the law of
naturalization ought to be either wholly repeal-
ed, or so modified as to secure a less hazardous
exercise of the important right of suffrage by
foreigners than is now allowed. Foreigners
themselves, who appreciate the institutions of
our country, and who intend to entail them upon
their posterity, should esteem it privilege enough

to secure such a birth-right to their children;
and should, moreover, carefully guard those in-
stitutions, if for nothing else, for the sake of
their posterity, from the hazard to which they
are exposed, from the incompetency of foreigners
to exercise guardianship over them. And, may
we not expect to find intelligent and virtuous
foreigners among the foremost to secure those in-
stitutions from an influence so well calculated to
disorganize, if not wholly to subvert them?

"I could not have refused to make the desired
address; because the enterprise in which you
are engaged, will, probably lead to violent colli-
sions. This apprehension could not exist, if the
contemplated repeal were not necessary, and if it
had not been already too long delayed! If it were
not necessary, such is the democratic tendency of
our institutions, and the liberal sentiments gener-
ated by them, you would have been unable to
get up a party in its support that would deserve
or receive any other notice than that implied in
the scorn and contempt due to foolish and im-
potent agitation. If it had not been already too
long delayed, the opposition to a measure so de-
cidedly national and patriotic, would not have
been in sufficient force to threaten violent colli-
sion. If, then, there is danger of such colli-
sion, this is only an argument for early, prompt
and vigorous effort to effluetuate the object of the
enterprise: for, every moment's delay only in-
creases the force of the party who array them-
selves against its success.

"Neither could I have refused to deliver the
desired address before your Association, because
of what I consider unwarrantable measures, or
inconsequent arguments of some engaged in the
enterprise. Some things have been done, and
written, and spoken, by members of the Repeal
Party, which I certainly can neither justify to
others, nor appreciate in my own judgment.—
What then? Shall I withhold myself, in any
allowable form of support, from a cause which I
think intrinsically good, and vastly important,
because I disapprove the *modus operandi* of some
of its supporters? This would be to renounce
every enterprise in which society are to engage
—whether political, economical or religious; for
never was there an enterprise carried on, by any
considerable number of human beings, in which
there was not much to lament or condemn. I
repeat, then, that only a consideration of the op-
position which prevails against preachers mung-
ling in public political contests, prevented me
from complying with your request, in advocat-
ing a cause which I fully approve, and which I
think of vital importance to our beloved country."

Selling Human Flesh.—Why will England,
the boasted pioneer in the cause of philanthropy,
still allow within her domain, the buying and
selling of human beings? This is done openly
and shamelessly in her public markets. The
following paragraph is of a kind that frequently
occurs in English papers. It is an item of news
by the last arrivals:

"Sale of a Wife.—The infamous practice of
a man offering his wife at a public sale is still
continued in England. Recently, in Rotherham
market place, a respectable dressed woman was
offered for sale. She appeared with a halter
round her waist, under her gown, the end of
which passed through her pocket hole. She was
knocked down for four shillings and ten pence
to a purchaser from Sheffield, and started off with
him to his home. The constables were present
to prevent a breach of the peace.

The origin of 'Coblers' and 'Tinkers.'—Just
after the close of our last war with Great Britain,
an officer of our then gallant navy, being in Lon-
don, was induced one evening to attend the
theatre. The play brought forward was a bur-
lesque upon the American Navy, in which our
officers were introduced as Coblers and Tinkers.
As the curtain fell, the American, though small
in stature was big in soul, arose in the box, and
whirling his hat, cried out, "Huzza! huzza!
huzza! Great Britain beaten by Coblers and
Tinkers!!!"

What an exceedingly delicate precept is that
of Hindoo law which says, "strike not even with
a blossom, a wife, though she is guilty of an
hundred faults."

AN OBLIGING EPISTLE.

Sir, to avoid all proceeding unpleasant,
I beg you will pay what is due to me.
If you do you'll oblige me at present—
If you do not, I must oblige you!

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Alum, per pound	10	10
Butter, per pound	20	37
Beef, per pound	6	10
Bacon, per 100 pounds, log round	9	10
Candles, Dipped, per pound	15	00
Do. Mould do.	17	00
Do. Sperm do.	50	00
Coffee, Havana, per bag	12	13
Do. Rio do.	12	13
Do. Java do.	14	15
Do. St. Domingo do.	10	11
Corn Meal, from waggon, per bushel	25	75
Corn, per barrel	10	11
Cheese, per 100 pounds	10	12
Clover Seed, per bushel	7	50
Flour, family, per barrel	6	00
Do. superfine do.	6	00
Flax Seed, per bushel	125	150
Hay, per cwt.	62	1 00
Herrings, per barrel	5	00
Lard, per keg	12	13
Molasses, West India, per gallon	40	45
Do. New Orleans do.	45	50
Do. Sugar House do.	62	00
Oats, from waggon, do.	1	00
Oil, Summer, per gallon, \$1. Winter	6	00
Pork, per hundred	4	50
Plaster, per ton	4	75
Rice, per pound	6	0
Rye, per bushel	70	80
Rye Chop, do.	75	85
Shad, per barrel	9	00
Salt, fine, per sack	2	25
Do. ground alum, per bushel	50	55
Sugar, Porto Rico, per 100 pounds	8	50
Do. New Orleans do.	7	50
Do. Havana, white do.	12	00
Do. Loaf, per pound	14	15
Tea, Young Hyson, per chest	50	65
Do. Gunpowder do.	70	85
Do. Imperial do.	70	90
Do. Souchong do.	40	00
Wheat, per bushel	1	00
Whiskey, common, per barrel	28	00
Do. old do.	45	50

FOR RENT.—The three story brick House at
the corner of E and 9th streets. Apply to
Feb. 8—tr. JOHN BOYLE.

MINERAL WATERS.—Soda, Saratoga, and Bed-
ford Waters, for sale at
Feb 15—6t TODD'S Drug Store.

COLOGNE WATER.—Cologne Water, of exquisite
flavor, from the establishment of the original distil-
ler, Jean Marie Farina, of Cologne, for sale at
Feb 18—6t TODD'S Drug Store.

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS.—What costs
the Currency, what are the causes of the present
of the Currency, and what is the remedy? by H. C. Carey,
author of Principles of Political Economy, Credit Sys-
tem in France, Great Britain, and in the United States,
Just published and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4
doors west of Brown's Hotel. Feb 15

WINDOW GLASS.—50 half boxes low priced 9x10
10x12 Glass, just received at
Feb 15—5t TODD'S Drug Store.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.—Beckwith's Eoff's Jew-
ett's Wilson's and Phelps's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
for sale at
Feb 15—5t TODD'S Drug Store.

MORRISON'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—The
citizens of Washington, and strangers resident, are
respectfully informed that hereafter the following Reviews
will be added to the Library, viz. The Knickerbocker,
Littell's Museum, North American, London Quarterly,
Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh Magazine, White's
Southern Literary Messenger.
Subscriptions \$5 per annum, or \$3 for six months, pay-
able in all cases in advance.
Feb 15 W. M. MORRISON.

NEW NOVELS.—The Letter Bag of the Great Wes-
tern, or Life in a Steamer, by the author of the say-
ings and doings of Samuel Slick, &c. Memoirs and Re-
miniscences of the French Revolution, by Madam Tuss-
aud, edited by Francis Heve, Esq., author of a residence
in Greece and Turkey, &c. in 2 vols. Also, Trials of
he Heart, by Mrs. Bray, author of Trelawny, the Bor-
ers of the Tamar and Tavy, the Talba, the White
Ibids, Warleigh, &c. in 2 volumes.
For sale at W. M. MORRISON'S, four doors west of
Brown's Hotel. Feb 15

CARPETINGS.—We have on hand—
50 pieces Ingrain Carpetings
50 do Brussels do.
Which will be sold at very reduced prices.
Jan 18 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

ALPHRON, A POEM, by Thomas Moore, Esq.,
author of Lalla Rookh, &c.
A further supply this day received, and for sale by
W. M. MORRISON,
Jan 18 Four doors west of Brown's hotel.

AMERICAN HOTEL, City of Washington.—The
proprietor of the above establishment, grateful to
the Public for past patronage, and desirous for a continu-
ance of the same, has reduced his price of boarding to
\$1 25 per day.
The above establishment is on Pennsylvania avenue,
between 3d and 4th streets, about two minutes, walk from
the Railroad Depot, where a porter is always in attend-
ance to take charge of baggage.
Jan. 25—4m ISAAC BEERS.

DUMPIES' ITCH OINTMENT.—A safe, certain,
and expeditious cure for the Itch, be it ever so in-
veterate, in One Hour's Application only! No danger
from taking cold. It does not contain the least particle
of Mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may
be applied with perfect safety.—Price, 37 1/2 cents a box.
For sale at
Jan 25—2m TODD'S Drug Store.

SECOND SERIES OF A DIARY IN A ERICA,
with Remarks on its Institutions by Capt. Maryat,
C. B., author of Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Frank
Midway, &c. This day received, and for sale by
W. M. MORRISON,
Jan 18 Four doors west of Brown's hotel.

ANCIENT CHRISTIANITY, AND THE DOG-
MATICS OF THE OXFORD TRACTS, by
Isaac Taylor, author of Spiritual Despotism, &c.
This day published, and for sale by
W. M. MORRISON,
Jan 18 Four doors west of Brown's hotel.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.—We have on hand a
large supply of blankets, which will be sold at re-
duced prices—
50 heavy French Blankets, fine wool
200 Twist and Single Bed Blankets
Also—50 Wadded Comforts, three yards long
Jan 18 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

ARM WANTED.—On a lease of years, with a privi-
lege of buying within the lease. The advertiser
intending to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits
(to which he has been accustomed,) wishes to obtain a
good farm, under good cultivation, on the terms men-
tioned above, in the vicinity of the city or on the Balti-
more Railroad. Any one having such a farm to lease,
or to dispose of on liberal terms of payment, will please
apply at the office of the Native American; or address
F. F. F. through the city Post Office.
Washington, Jan. 11, 1840.

CARD.—To Members of Congress and strangers visiting
Washington.—The subscriber respectfully informs
them that he has taken much pains during the past sum-
mer to procure a large and well-assorted stock of Wines,
Brandy, Cordials, Segars, &c., and a large portion of
them has been selected and bought in the Northern cities
from 25 to 50 per cent. less than their importation cost,
and will be sold accordingly low. He deems it unnece-
sary to give his stock in detail, but will be pleased to hand
his card, or catalogue of assortment and prices, to such
as will favor him with a call. All goods packed with the
greatest care and sent as directed.
Dec 7—3t EDW. SIMMS.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would respectfully call
the attention of his friends and the Public gener-
ally, to his New, and Splendid assortment of goods for
Gentlemen's wear, consisting of the Best Wool-Dyed and
Woolen Cloths and Cassimeres of every color, which he
will make up to order on the most reasonable terms, and
most fashionable manner. He has also a great variety
of Vestings of the most fashionable patterns.
Persons desirous of purchasing clothing, would do well
to give him a call at his Store, opposite the 7 Buildings,
Penn. Avenue.
Oct 5—6t [Nat Int.—w6t] W. BATES.

NEW AND SPLENDID FRENCH GOODS.—
We have just received and opened, on the second
floor of our store, a lot of French Goods, which surpass
in richness and variety any thing of the kind that has
ever been brought to this market. The attention of the
Ladies is respectfully requested to an inspection of them
—they consist in part of the following, viz.
3 dozen Satin Reticules, velours Chine
4 do rich figured Satin Reticules, a pois velours
12 do very rich Velvet Collars
10 do do Satin do embroidered Plisse
15 do small Collars, satin and chenille
10 catroons Satin Peleries, with fringes
4 splendid Satin Shawls, velours Chine
2 do Plush Shawls, chenille bordered
10 Satin Shawls, with sleeves quilted
6 very rich Velvet Shawls, embroidered
5 do Satin Shawls, embroidered with plumes
Also received—
30 Dresses rich Mousseline de Laine Shalley
10 pieces mode colored Rept Silks.
nov 30 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

PRATT'S ARTIFICIAL NIPPLES.—The only effec-
tual remedy for excoriated Nipples, when properly
used it cannot fail to afford relief. The following testi-
monials from gentlemen eminent in their profession are
submitted:
New Haven, 10th May, 1832.

I have witnessed the application of the artificial nip-
ple, invented by Dr. Pratt, it operated well, much to the
satisfaction of the mother. The instrument seems well
adapted for such as are afflicted with excoriated nipples.
THOS. HUBBARD, M. D., Prof. Surgery, Med. Inst.
of Yale College, Conn.

Washington, February, 4th 1834.
Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented nipple
shield, and witnessed its practical application, I take
great pleasure in recommending it as a remedy for
any to any that previously known. It constitutes a perfect
remedy for that distressing malady, sore nipples, a dis-
ease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.
THOMAS SEWALL.

Philadelphia, January 13th, 1834.
Dr. Elijah Pratt:
DEAR SIR: As I feel it a matter of much public im-
portance, to possess a means for lessening the terrible suf-
ferings from "sore nipples." I have much pleasure in
being able to say that the shield for the preventing and
cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose
than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three
instances I have known them to be used, much satisfac-
tion has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe
it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this
at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish
that our City, through the various apothecaries, may be
supplied with them.
I am yours, &c.
W. P. DEWEES.

For sale at
TODD'S Drug Store.

Jan. 11—2m.